



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

TO INSURE YOUR EYES AGAINST THE GLARE YOU SHOULD WEAR CROOKE'S GLASSES N. LAZARUS, Optician, 12, Queen's Road U

No. 19,887. 號七十八百八千一萬一第 日二十月二年戌壬 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 10th, 1932 五拜禮 號十月三年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION CHAMPAGNES

	Quarts	Pints	Duty paid
Pommery & Greno	384	\$97	"
Veuve Clicquot	94	97	"
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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	" 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	" 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	" 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	" 2.30	" 10 "
2.30	" 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	" 8.10	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.50 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.20 p.m.
9.50 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		
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Extra Car	—	12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.		
7.30 a.m.	to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes
9.30	" 11.00	" 10 "
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12.00 noon	" 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	" 4.00	" 15 "
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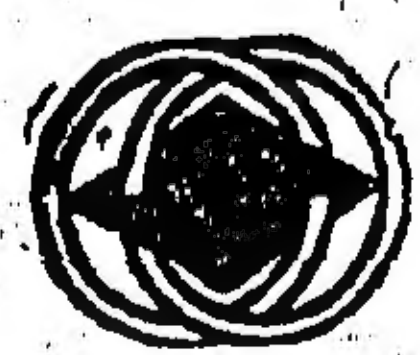
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Onsenji (Nikko)	Kyoto Hotel	Nagasaki
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exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rate.

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1931. With Index, Price \$7.50.

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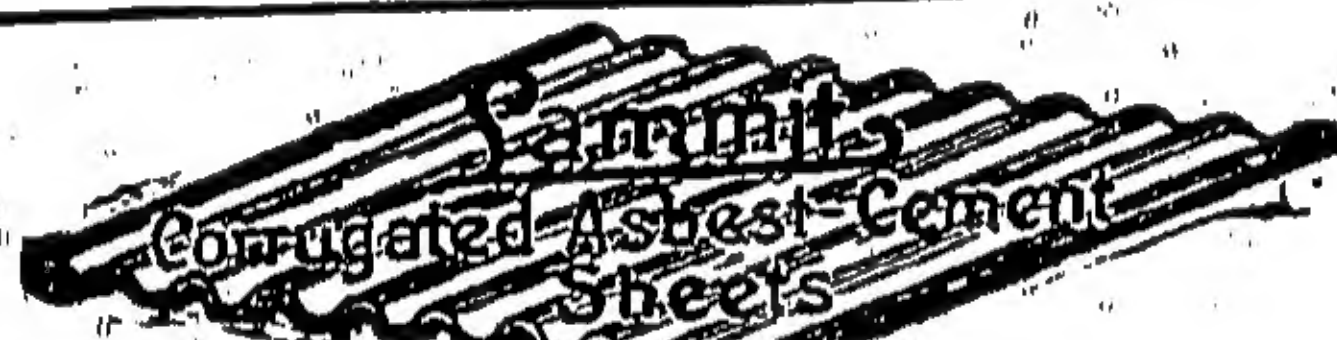
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Prices: 0.75 0.60 0.45 0.30 0.15 0.05 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
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\$3.95 Old Price.
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Lisle Thread Tops and Feet.

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Old Price \$3.95.
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HONGKONG.

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce sends us for publication a budget of correspondence on a variety of subjects which has recently had the attention of the Chamber.

We reproduce below the correspondence on the subject of the approaching visit of the H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—

(From the Associated British Chambers.)
Shanghai, December 1st, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—It is proposed that an address of welcome should be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Associated Chambers on the occasion of his visit to Hongkong. I should be glad if you would kindly let me know as soon as possible.

(a) Whether your Committee is in favour of this proposal.

(b) Whether they are agreeable to the address being drafted for me for submission, if time allows, to all Chambers for their approval.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. GILL,

Secretary.

To the Secretary,
British Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

(Hongkong Chamber's Reply.)

Hongkong, 10th December, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 1st inst., having reference to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Colony has duly been considered by my Committee.

As will be seen from the enclosed cutting from the Daily Press of 14th inst., the Executive Committee entrusted with the preparation of arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness has decided that there will be one address of welcome representing the entire Hongkong Community and one address representing the entire British Community of China Treaty Ports.

It will also be seen that the Municipal Council and the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai are being asked to nominate a representative to come to Hongkong to present this letter address, therefore, in view of the Executive Committee's decision, the necessity for an address from the Associated Chambers does not now exist.—I am, dear sir, your faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

To the Secretary,
Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong,
Shanghai.

(Reply from Shanghai.)

Shanghai, January 10th, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th of December in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Hongkong, and enclosing a cutting from the Hongkong Daily Press of December 14th.

My Committee have received an invitation from the Chairman of the General and Executive Committees in charge of the arrangements that are being made for the Prince's welcome and are taking steps accordingly.

In regard to the address, the suggestion that the Associated Chambers should present one on their own account was made before the arrangements of the Hongkong Committee were known.

I am much obliged to you for drawing my attention to the newspaper report in question.—Yours faithfully,

E. M. GILL,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

(Letter from the Hon. Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Puisne Judge.)

Supreme Court,

Hongkong, January 9th, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the draftsman of the address to be read to the Prince on his arrival here, I am anxious to obtain certain figures and I should be much obliged if you would kindly supply them. I want—

- (1) The total number of members of the British Chambers of Commerce.
- (2) The number of recognized Banks.
- (3) The number of commercial docks. (By dock—I suppose is meant a place where a ship is put for "docking" purposes.)
- (4) The number of vessels (seagoing) launched in the Colony in 1921.
- (5) The number of such vessels actually under construction at the present time.

I must apologise for troubling you but I apprehend that I am applying in the proper quarter, and I am anxious to be correct in matters of such importance. With apologies and anticipated thanks.—Yours very truly,

H. H. GOMPERTZ.

To the Secretary,

To the Chamber of Commerce.

(Chamber's Reply.)

Hongkong, 20th January, 1922.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., seeking certain data which will enable you to frame the address to be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to this Colony and in reply thereto I have pleasure in appending in numerical order the best information I can obtain:—

- (1) There is no British Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong. The Chamber is designated the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, to membership of which all "nationalities" are eligible. The total membership at date is 101, composed of 135 British and 66 Foreign Firms.

(2) There are 16 recognized Foreign and Exchange Banks as follows:—
American Express Co.
Asia Banking Corporation.
Bank of Asia.
Bank of China.
Bank of East Asia.
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Banque de l'Indo-Chine.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
International Banking Corporation.
Mercantile Bank of India.
Netherlands India Commercial Bank.
Netherlands Trading Society.
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Yokohama Specie Bank.

(3) There are 15 Dry Docks including the Naval Yard Dry Dock and 10 "Slipways," all capable of taking ocean-going vessels.

(4) 21 seagoing vessels of approximately 24,418 gross tonnage were launched during 1921.

(5) 11 seagoing vessels of approximately 25,220 gross tonnage are at present under construction.

I enclose the foregoing condensed information which will serve your purpose, and in amplification I enclose the replies of the various concerns approached.

I shall be pleased to render any further assistance of this nature you may require.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. H. H. Gompertz,
Puisne Judge, Supreme Court,
Hongkong.

(Acknowledgment from the Hon. Mr. Gompertz.)
Hongkong, 21st January, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your letter of 20th inst. enclosing the information desired by me for the preparation of the Address to H.R.H.

The figures you enclose give me everything that I require and I trust that the Chamber will be satisfied with the presentation of them in the Address.—I have the honour to be, dear sir, your obedient servant.

H. H. GOMPERTZ.

To the Secretary,

To the Chamber of Commerce.

(Letter from the Fire Insurance Association.)
Hongkong, 1st February, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—As during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Colony, it has been decided to give pyrotechnical displays and also to illuminate the Colony by means of Chinese lanterns, electric signs, etc., we are directed by our Committee, to enquire if your Chamber will be good enough to approach the Government with a view to ascertaining what special arrangements, if any, are being made to protect the Colony against possible outbreaks of fire resulting therefrom.—Yours faithfully,

LOWE, BISHAM & MATTHEWS,

Secretaries.

The Secretary,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

(Chamber's Letter to the Government.)
Hongkong, 11th February, 1922.

SIR,—With reference to the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when it is understood that fireworks displays and other illuminations will take place, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to this Chamber by the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong.

My Committee will be glad if some information on the point raised may be supplied to the Chamber.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

SPORT.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament were played off yesterday:—
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

First Round.—N. Trambitzky beat L. Jack 7-5, 8-6, 6-3, 7-5.
Bye.—O. Rumbach beat E. E. Brown 6-1, 6-0.

FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association was held at Victoria Barracks on Tuesday evening, Mr. F. Smith being elected to the chair.

The chief business of the meeting was to receive the reports of referees on cases of misconduct on the part of players who had been ordered off the field for dangerous play and also to receive the referees' board recommendations on the same.

A resolution was put forward that all reports of misconduct now standing against players be washed out and that in future the H.K.F.A. take drastic action against any player found guilty of dangerous play. Before putting the resolution to the meeting the chairman pointed out that should it be passed the referees would not get the support of the Association.

On putting it to the vote the resolution was carried.

The Referees' Secretary regretted the decision of the meeting and tendered his resignation.

Several referees present expressed their unwillingness to officiate again until the Association offered them more support. They considered the action of the Association by washing out all such cases (no less than seven) put them in a very precarious position.

A resolution was asked to nominate a Referees' Secretary but there were no nominations.

Before the meeting closed a vote of confidence in the referees was passed.

Any gentleman wishing to officiate as a referee should communicate early with the Acting Hon. Secretary H.K.F.A., c/o Barracks Office, Queen's Road, or Telephone, Civil 2429.

THE STAR AND GARTER.

THE HONGKONG ROOM.

Among the correspondence recently dealt with by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is the following:—
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1922.

(The Secretary, The Chamber of Commerce.)

"SIR,—During the War, the Hongkong War Charities Committee joined in the Star and Garter project by providing the money for building and endowing a room. Before the dissolution of the Committee it was resolved that the right of nominating the occupant should be transferred to the Chamber as a continuing body, if the Chamber would accept the transfer. To the best of my knowledge the pertinent papers were handed over; I can find no trace of them. The letter enclosed however shows the present position: and I would be glad to know whether the Chamber will accept the responsibility and whether I may reply to the Star and Garter Committee in that sense.

Kindly return enclosure for necessary further action.—Yours faithfully,
E. R. HALLIFAX.

(ex) Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee.

(Enclosures.)

British Red Cross Society,

19, Berkeley Street,

London, W.1.

The Star and Garter Committee,

11th November, 1921.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless recollect that the right of nominating the occupant of the Hongkong Room in the Star and Garter is vested in the Hongkong War Charities Committee. The Architect estimates that it will be probably two years before the room is ready. During the building of the new Home at Richmond, the Star and Garter patients are housed at Sandgate. A vacancy has occurred there through the death of a patient, and should you know of any suitable sailor or soldier, discharged from the Service, who would like to go to Sandgate, my Committee would be very glad to consider his case at an early date.

The number of paralysed patients having largely decreased since the end of the War, the Committee is now prepared to admit men who are totally disabled from any cause, provided that they are not subjects of epilepsy, cancer, tuberculosis, venereal or mental disease.

I venture to enclose a form of application for admission, which perhaps may be useful.—I am, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. RUDOLF HARDING,

Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong War Charities Committee,
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Hongkong, China.

(Chamber's Reply to the Secretary, War Charities Committee.)
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., having reference to the building and endowment by the Hongkong War Charities Committee of a room in the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers.

I am instructed to state that while this Chamber has not previously been informed regarding the resolution passed by the War Charities Committee prior to dissolution, and has no papers on file relative to the subject, my Committee will with pleasure accept the right of nomination and will take the earliest opportunity of communicating with Mr. David Landale, c/o Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 3 Lombard Street, London, with a view to representation at home, and my Committee will be glad if you will so inform the Star and Garter Committee.

I have taken the liberty of making copies of enclosures to letter under reply which, as requested, I now return herewith.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax,
(ex) Hon. Secretary,
War Charities Committee,
Hongkong.

(Letter to Mr. David Landale, London.)
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1922.

David Landale, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
3, Lombard Street,
London.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by my Committee to enclose for your information copy of a letter with enclosures received from the Secretary, Hongkong War Charities Committee (Dissolved) and Chamber's reply thereto, relative to the Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers.

As the Chamber's representative in London, my Committee will much appreciate it if you will be so good as to undertake on their behalf the responsibility of nominating the occupant of the Hongkong Room in the Home when occasion arises.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,

Secretary.

Before the Judicial Commissioner, at Kuala Lumpur, an important point of law affecting the Provident Association of Malaya was argued, recently, in connection with the will of the late Dr. Keun. The testator left only one dollar to his widow, who is contesting the will, claiming specially the sum due from three provident funds aggregating approximately \$5,000. The question involved is whether the rules made by a society with more than twenty members doing business can be recognized in law unless registered. It is contended that the provident associations undoubtedly do business, and as such should be registered. His Lordship reserved judgment on the point, which will be postponed to a further hearing of the will case.

ONE DOLLAR TO HIS WIFE.
INTERESTING WILL IN KUALA LUMPUR COURT.

Before the Judicial Commissioner, at Kuala Lumpur, an important point of law affecting the Provident Association of Malaya was argued, recently, in connection with the will of the late Dr. Keun. The testator left only one dollar to his widow, who is contesting the will, claiming specially the sum due from three provident funds aggregating approximately \$5,000. The question involved is whether the rules made by a society with more than twenty members doing business can be recognized in law unless registered. It is contended that the provident associations undoubtedly do business, and as such should be registered. His Lordship reserved judgment on the point, which will be postponed to a further hearing of the will case.

IRRITATED & INFLAMED EYE
can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sun glasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxel, Feuzal, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Advt., 101)

ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

PRISONER FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

One of the matters which it was not possible to record during the crowded days of last week was the completion of the Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court. It was noted in the Daily Press last Friday that Basilio Xboa, a Filipino, had been indicted on a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange and a forged letter of credit. As the trial, it is only fair to publish the fact.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) and Mr. A. Dyer Ball, conducted the case for the Crown and Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended.

The Crown case was that the man went to two banks here—the International Banking Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation—with a forged letter of credit, drawn on the branch of the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila. It was proved that the prisoner had been employed in that branch, in the letter of credit department, and that he left the bank a few days before the offence took place in Hongkong. The Crown also proved by a statement made by the prisoner to the police in Manila (and admitted as evidence after legal argument) that he was in Hongkong on Jan. 20th and 22nd, the dates on which the offences were alleged to have been committed. It was also proved that, immediately afterwards, the prisoner went on a trip to Vladivostok and Japan.

The prisoner was alleged to have gone to the International Banking Corporation in Hongkong on June 20th and drawn \$5,500 (U.S. currency) on a letter of credit made out in the name of Feliciano Caber, and on June 22nd, \$4,500 (also U.S. currency) from the Asia Banking Corporation on the same letter of credit. Two men presented themselves on each occasion.

The bank officials who gave evidence, Mr. A. C. Brockman, of the International Bank and Mr. E. J. Koch, of the Asia Bank, were quite sure that the prisoner was actually concerned in the cashing of the particular letter of credit, although both distinctly remembered a visit by a Filipino in connection with a letter of credit on the Asia Banking Corporation at Manila. There was also evidence of a consultation between the two men and the Crown argued that there was a man who had excellent opportunities of forging a letter of credit, who was known to have been employed in the Manila branch, who had been seen in possession of a letter of credit, who was known to this time and who was known to have been in Hongkong on the 22nd. It was submitted that he probably forged the letter of credit and, even if he were not absolutely proved to have been in the bank, he was a principal in the second degree as an aider and abettor.

The Crown did not rely on evidence of handwriting. When a letter of credit is drawn, the bank requires the customer to sign a draft, which it then sends to the bank issuing the letter of credit. The two drafts in the case were signed "Feliciano Caber." Mr. E. R. Dovey, who gave evidence as a handwriting expert, said that the same man wrote the two signatures, but it was not the prisoner's handwriting, judging by a comparison with specimens of his penmanship. Mr. Dovey also mentioned the interesting point and proved it by photographs enlarged to equal degrees—that the word "Caber" in each signature was exactly superimposed. From this, Mr. Dovey deduced that the signatory was writing his own usual signature.

The defence criticised a register of letters of credit put in by the head of the credit department in the Manila branch of the Asia Banking Corporation. The letter of credit involved in the case was numbered 1483 and the record showed that on the same date, May 15th, a genuine of credit was issued numbered 1392. The next to be issued would have been 1393, a difference of one figure only from the forged letter of credit. The defence, criticised the register severely by pointing to various breaks in the sequence of numbers in the register.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rogers Davies), in summing up, pointed out that the question of the prisoner's identity had not been made clear by the evidence.

The jury found the prisoner "not guilty" and he was discharged.

The members of the jury were: Messrs. G. Morton Smith (foreman), O. I. Ellis, W. S. Brown, Ng Hong On, A. F. D. Silva-Netto, Frank Smyth and M. S. Sassoon.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

"The Fire Cat" is Edith Roberts' latest picture and will be the featured attraction at the World Theatre to-night, Friday, the 10th inst. It may be described as a colorful story of life in the South American mining district, in the heart of the Andes. Miss Roberts depicts the role of a native girl of primitive passions. In one of the startling scenes she leaves the shelter of her mountain home to go to the lawless town where she becomes a dancer. Her motive is to meet out revenge upon the despoiler of her home. The picture is remarkably rich in picturesque backgrounds and is said to afford the spectator a story of vivid action and incident. Wallace McDonald appears in the opposite role.

AFTER THE STRIKE. WORK HELD UP BY PROCESSIONS.

It was pleasant, yesterday, to note a return to the normal in the harbour. Several vessels were surrounded, as in the days before the strike, with cargo boats loading and unloading and a pall of smoke indicated that steam was being got up on the steamers whose fires have been cold so long. Not many strikers returned, after all, by the *Heungshan* when that vessel arrived in the small hours. But the crowd had their celebration later on. Some hundreds of seamen came back on the mid-day train from Canton and there were processions through the streets of the City and in Kowloon, with much flaunting of banners and beating of drums and gongs. In Canton, too, similar celebrations have been held; in fact, pre-occupation with the rather foolish demonstrations has considerably delayed the return of the seamen and, as a correspondent, quoted below, suggests, amounts to a breach of the undertaking to return to work.

Considerable indignation is expressed by business men in the Colony regarding the succession of gigantic parades by the Chinese labour organisations "to celebrate the victory." They began on Tuesday, and were continued on Wednesday (during the daytime and at night) and there were more yesterday. "A Non-Britisher" writing to us on various matters relating to the strike, asks in regard to these particular occurrences: "Is it not disgusting that the Government, or the Police or whoever is concerned, allows all these parades to take place, or at least, allows them to pass, through the business centre of this city, and during the busy hours of the day? While all foreigners have resumed their regular duties again, is it not ignominious and an utter show of disrespect for law and order, a breaking of the statement of the men's representatives that all would go back to work right away, instead of still loitering and parading? Is no permission required for such processions? And must we foreigners be inconvenienced and 'hampered' in our occupations by a bunch of cowards, loafers and word-breakers? Parking your motor-car in the wrong place, or not having your license in your pocket, costs you money, but obstructing traffic, putting the centre of town in disorder, molesting foreigners who want to pass in rickshaw or chair, and even rudely pushing away ladies, all this we have to allow. When will all this bullying here in Hongkong stop?"

AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

The Director of Public Works has issued a notice thanking the European and other officers of his department for their services during the strike, and stating that he appreciates the cheerful manner in which they were ready to respond to any demands made by the Government to carry on through the emergency. In another notice the Director thanks those members of the Chinese staff of the P.W.D. who remained faithfully at their posts and carried out their duties in the service of the Government in an efficient manner during the trouble.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I wish to compliment you upon the excellent leading article appearing in your issue of yesterday respecting this subject, and your manly and outspoken statements, which are, I am sure, endorsed by foreign residents here.

I think, sir, the universal feeling here is one of shame and indignation at the conduct of the Seamen's and allied strikes and of the situation resulting therefrom, and I think a meeting should be called to record public feeling on the matter for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I shall be glad to hear from anyone on the subject and to support any movement to deal with the situation. Practically all the Chinese workers of the Colony, including the seamen, mostly non-members of any Union, have been compelled to summarily cease work by threats of death. Europeans are openly insulted, and after what has occurred, the complete hold-up of the Colony's trade, and the weakness shown in the handling of these matters there is nothing surer than further strikes, crippling the trade of the Colony and thereby impoverishing the Colony and every one in it.

The Seamen's strike and walk-out of the Dock's workers, house servants, and others have not been due to organization but to intimidation, and unless a better grasp than hitherto be taken of matters our present troubles are only the prelude of worse to come. In your column

most workers read and write and think for themselves, and are not easily frightened by childish threats of killing, etc., but here in China, the workers are led, or rather driven, like a flock of sheep, thousands of men, as I myself saw on Tuesday morning, downing tools and leaving their work without knowing why.

I love Hongkong and think highly of Chinese, with whom I have worked for more than 30 years and found to be faithful, industrious and devoted. Our Government has in the past been second to none in dignity, capacity, tact and firmness, but I think the pre-eminence of this Colony in trade and manufactures and the prestige of its Government have now received a severe blow. Are we tax-payers, who support the Government, to stand calmly by in these circumstances and to see our trade ruined, our servants driven away by a few intimidators, in some cases naked and armed at our doors? And are a few such men again to frighten out every worker and practically hold up the Colony?

I was in the crowd which applauded the return of the signboard to the Seamen's Club; I saw a procession of houseboys, poor and unfortunate amahs, and other workers with flags, banners and music; also a procession of about half-a-mile long in Kowloon; and I saw, as I say, some five thousand men down tools and leave their work without notice and without knowing why or wherefor? The question as to how the money for their wages can be made never occurs to these people. The whole is a pitiable spectacle, and it is our duty and the duty of our Government to take such measures, as will protect these people, in their work and enable the Colony to hold its own in competition with other ports for shipping, shipbuilding and general trade.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

W. S. BAILEY.

A CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to my letter to you of the 8th March, a statement appears in the *Daily Press* of the 9th March that the information that Robinson had been released was obtained from Mr. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police. Mr. Wodehouse states that about 8 p.m. on the 7th March he received an enquiry by telephone from the *Daily Press*, whether the persons detained in connection with the strike had been released. He understood the enquiry to refer to persons detained in the Police cells and not to persons serving sentences in gaol, and he replied in the affirmative. He states that Robinson's name was not mentioned.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. M. FLETCHER.

(Colonial Secretary).

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1922.

[Seeing a paragraph in the *China Mail* stating that enquiries made at the Seamen's Union office at 2.30 that afternoon elicited the information that all the members of the Union including Mr. Danbe Robinson, who had been imprisoned during the strike had been released, one of our representatives asked Mr. Wodehouse over the telephone if this were correct. To the best of his knowledge and belief the precise form in which the question was put was as follows:—"Have the men who were arrested during the strike been released, as is commonly reported about town, and did they include Robinson?" To this the answer was "Yes." A question was also asked about the re-instatement of the Union, but that is not material to the issue. We hope that Mr. Fletcher will now realise that he owes us an apology for the offensive innuendo conveyed in the closing paragraph of his first letter.—Ed. H.K.D.P.]

APPRECIATION OF THE MILK SUPPLIED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The European community will wholeheartedly endorse your appreciation of the way in which the Dairy Farm Company managed to maintain the milk supply during the strike. Not only was the quantity of milk required regularly forthcoming, but the quality was far superior to what householders were accustomed to get before the strike. Whether this was due to the co-operation of the cows in the efforts made to overcome disorganisation or whether it was due to the superior skill of the European milkers, the fact remains that the richness and creaminess of "strike" milk have left an abiding impression, and the general satisfaction at the conclusion of the strike will be slightly tinged with disappointment if the standard of excellence of this commodity now falls.—Yours faithfully,

ANTI-GLAXO.

Hongkong, March 9th, 1922.

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT ON TAIPO ROAD.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY OPENED.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE AS TO INJURIES.

EVIDENCE BOUGHT FROM MEMBERS OF THE CROWD.

The public judicial inquiry promised by the Government into the incident on the Taiipo Road, near Shatin, when the police and military fired on a mob of strikers, was opened yesterday afternoon, and took the form of an inquest on one of those who were shot, a man named Tam Shui Pui, aged 30 years.

There was an unexpectedly small attendance of the public, either European or Chinese; in fact, the press representatives outnumbered the public.

The Senior Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, conducted the inquiry as Coroner, and the following gentlemen were warned for service on the jury:—Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. Chau Sui Ki, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. A. H. Ferguson and Mr. W. L. Leask.

INTERESTED PERSONS EXCUSED FROM THE JURY.

The Coroner opened the proceedings by saying:—Gentlemen, this is an inquiry into the death of a man named Tam Shui Pui which occurred, I think, on the 3rd of this month on the Taiipo Road. Seeing that the circumstances of this death are closely connected with the circumstances of the recent strike of seamen I shall ask gentlemen who have attended for this jury to inform me, before I draw any names, whether they have been in any way connected with the negotiations between the shipowners and the Seamen's Union. It is very necessary that, in the public mind, this inquiry should be free from all bias and if there are any such gentlemen in the list I would excuse them from this inquiry.

Mr. Chau Sui Ki said he would ask to be excused because he had been actively concerned in the negotiations and, besides, he was one of the shipowners.

The Coroner asked if there were any other gentlemen who desired to withdraw and as there were no replies, he proceeded to put in the ballot-box cards bearing the names of the jurors, first with drawing the card with Mr. Chau Sui Ki's name on it. The first three names drawn formed the jury. They were: Mr. F. C. Hall, Mr. A. H. Ferguson and Mr. W. L. Leask. The jury were then sworn and appointed Mr. W. L. Leask as their foreman. To make room for solicitors and others engaged in the case the jury were then accommodated with seats on the magisterial bench.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) then explained that he appeared on behalf of the Government but did not represent any individual, either of the military or of the police.

Mr. W. L. Shenton intimated that he represented all the police officers concerned.

The Coroner: I understand, Mr. Wakeman, that you have some evidence to offer.

GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDING RESPECTING WITNESSES IN THE CROWD.

The Crown Solicitor: Yes, I should like to say a few words. It is the desire of the Government that the fullest inquiry should be made with regard to the unfortunate occurrence which happened on the morning of the 3rd inst., on the Taiipo Road. It will be my duty to do what I can to collect all available evidence and I shall endeavour, if possible, to get some evidence from persons who formed part of the crowd. If your Worship will undertake to make a statement—if you approve—that any persons forming part of this crowd desiring to come forward and give evidence of what took place, I am authorised to say that no proceedings will be taken against such persons in respect of their presence in the crowd or in participation of the incident.

It has been impossible to commence this inquiry before to-day for the necessary, partly, that in such cases it is necessary to collect evidence, that the *facta in qua* prepare plans so forth; partly, also, because some of the persons who are necessary witnesses in this inquiry have been engaged on very urgent matters in connection with the strike and it has been impossible to make the investigations which are absolutely necessary before the inquiry can be commenced.

I propose, to-day, only to take the formal evidence of the doctor.

The Coroner: I understand that you have not yet received a full report of all the circumstances?

Mr. Wakeman: No, Sir.

The Coroner: I have received no report yet. Before any evidence is called, I should like to say, in order to put it on public record, that if there is anybody concerned in this matter, who has personal knowledge of it and wishes to give evidence, that I shall be glad if he will communicate with me direct, and I shall arrange to have his evidence taken.

In a pause that occurred before the first witness, Dr. Smalley, entered the Court, the Coroner mentioned that he had just consulted the gentlemen of the jury and had ascertained that it would be convenient to them if the inquiry was continued on Monday afternoon at 2.15, and from then onwards from 11 o'clock until it was finished.

The Crown Solicitor and Mr. Shenton intimated that this arrangement would suit them.

EVIDENCE OF DR. SMALLEY.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, medical officer at Kowloon, said that he saw the deceased alive on March 3rd at about 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Taiipo Road, near the seventh milestone. He was lying on the side of the road—the left-hand side going down to Shatin—just off the road. He had a bullet-wound in his left groin. The entrance wound was behind the left buttock and the diameter of the wound was about 1½ inches; it bore a distinct mark of the entrance of the bullet. The bullet was in a vertical position when it hit the man; the side of the bullet hit him. It was spinning round and round when it struck him. (Dr. Smalley indicated a ricochet bullet spinning so that its nose followed the base round and round.)

The bullet tore through the muscles and came inside the femur, to emerge on the inner side of the thigh and a little to the front. The size of the exit wound was about equal to two of his fists put together—about six inches square. The bullet then grazed the left side of the scrotum and also just grazed the inner side of the right thigh. His right leg must have been a little forward at the time. The wound was dressed and the man was taken by motor ambulance to the Kwong Wah Hospital. He lived from the 3rd until 7 o'clock on Sunday, the 5th, when he died.

The Coroner: Was he under your care?

Dr. Smalley: Yes, I operated on him on the 3rd, about 12 o'clock, and he progressed very well.

The Coroner: And extracted the bullet?

Dr. Smalley: No, it had gone clean through. He developed suppression of urine from shock—which these cases do—and he died from suppression of urine and not from the wound, the suppression being due to the result of the wound and the shock.

The Crown Solicitor: Under the circumstances, was it possible to say the cause of the bullet that struck him?

Dr. Smalley: Yes, I estimate the entrance to be a little more than an inch in length.

Mr. Shenton: A wound such as you describe might have been caused by an ordinary .303 bullet?—Yes.

You have told us that the bullet entered in a vertical position, nose upwards; that might be due to one of two causes, a ricochet or to the fact that the bullet had already passed through somebody else and had carried on?—Yes.

So when the bullet emerged it was still going with a very considerable velocity?—Still travelling.

And might, in turn, have inflicted another wound of some description?—Yes.

So that one bullet may probably have inflicted at least three wounds?—Yes, that is perfectly reasonable.

On three persons?—Quite.

I think perhaps I ought to carry this a little further: you examined some of the other persons who were injured?—I examined them all.

WOUNDS DUE TO RICOCHETS.

Can I say that a number of the wounds you saw might have been due to ricochets in the same manner?—Oh, yes, distinctly. There are four wounds—shallow abrasions of the skin—were probably caused by ricochets. Exactly what the position of the bullet was, I would not say. It certainly was not travelling exactly straight.

Mr. Shenton exhibited a bullet exacted from one of the men who were shot; it was flattened and bent, and Dr. Smalley agreed that it was a bullet that had ricocheted.

"Perhaps you can help on this point," said Mr. Shenton. "Could you say from what you saw that there is a strong probability that all the wounds you saw were caused by four bullets only?"

Dr. Smalley replied, "Yes, it is quite possible."

The Coroner: Persons dead and living?

Dr. Smalley: Dead and living combined, yes.

Mr. Shenton: You treated the men in the positions in which they had fallen?—Dr. Smalley: In the positions in which I found them; I do not know whether they were the positions in which they had fallen. The first man was Cheung Chung; he was still breathing and had a shot wound; he was on the right of the road going down. The second man was Cheung Eze Hing; he was shot through the right thigh and was lying farther down the road.

TWO LINES OF DEAD AND INJURED.

Mr. Shenton: They were in such positions as to indicate that the bullets had travelled down two rows.

Dr. Smalley: Yes.

Their positions were consistent with injuries having been made by one bullet?—Yes.

You found that the police had rendered first aid?—Yes.

And in a satisfactory manner?—Yes.

No more evidence being then available, it was arranged that the Crown Solicitor would open all the facts of the matter on Monday afternoon. Mr. Wakeman thought it advisable that the jury should visit the spot after Mr. King had completed his evidence so it was agreed to sit late on Monday, and if possible complete the evidence so that the jury might visit the scene on Tuesday morning while the evidence was fresh in their minds.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

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AS USUAL IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
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WE CAN SUPPLY THE NEEDS OF
EITHER SEX WITH CLOTHES AND
FOOTWEAR SUITABLE FOR ANY
OCCUPATION.

"JAEGER"

DRESSING GOWNS FOR MEN
DRESSING GOWNS FOR LADIES
ALSO SLIPPERS

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

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GLYN'S celebrated HATS.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
ARTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Dinner and Concert of the above ASSOCIATION will take place, as arranged, on FRIDAY, 10th March at 7.45 p.m. [545]

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify our customers that, until conditions become normal, sales in our Butchery Department will be against cash only.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [537]

OFFICE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "Union Building," from 1st April.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST

APPLICATION has been made to the General Managers of this Company to issue to Mr. C. AN LAITO of Hongkong a duplicate Certificate for One hundred shares in this Company numbered 7481/7580 or other Certificate in lieu thereof, upon statement that the original Certificate No. 1932, dated the 14th March, 1920, has been LOST or MISLAIN. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the General Managers, they will then proceed to deal with such application.

For the HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, 9th March, 1922. [568]

SALE of old Surplus Stores due to commence on 7th instant will now take place at Naval Yard on 14th, 15th and 16th, instant and at Victualling Yard Kowloon on 17th inst. Inspection of Lots on 14th instant. HUGHES AND HOUGH, Auctioneers. 5th March, 1922.

WANTED. WRITER in Naval Store Department. Naval Yard—Salary \$108, after short period on probation. Apply by letter only accompanied with testimonials to the undersigned.

H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer. Hongkong, 8th March, 1922. [561]

NAVY CONTRACTS 1912-1923. Supply of FRESH VEGETABLES, FROZEN MEAT, SOFT BREAD, BISCUIT, RICE AND SUGAR.

PURSUANT to the advertisements previously appearing relative to the above, the date for return of Sealed Tenders to the Commanders has been extended till Noon the 12th March, 1922.

H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, Kowloon, March, 1922.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Labour and Lighterage for Admiralty Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st April, 1922.

Forms of tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and tenders should be lodged in the Commanders' Office not later than noon on 17th March, 1922.

A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

H. G. LOWE, Naval Store Officer. H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong. [561]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of MARCH, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of one Lot of SHOWN LAND at H. U. in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Approximate Area in Poles.
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INTIMATIONS

SIR ELIAS KADOORIE, DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON. [515]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1922, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

By Order of the Board of Directors, H. N. BEAUFFAIRE, Secretary. [537]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company's General Manager, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 20th March, 1922, at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1922 (both days inclusive). By order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. [550]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Co. will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1922, to THURSDAY, 16th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. [553]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 14th March, 1922, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st Oct. 1921. The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the ninth day of March to Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1922, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [539]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD. will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday the 20th day of March 1922, at 11.30 A.M. when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on Friday the 3rd day of March 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—
(a) By the insertion of "£10,000" in the place of "£25,000" in the fifth line thereof.
(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of £10,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum".
2. That the above Resolution (No. 1) be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January, 1922.

Dated the 3rd day of March, 1922. By Order of the Board, JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [538]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY, CHINA.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL is prepared to receive application for the post of ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY.

Candidates must have a knowledge of Book-keeping and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation. Pay \$250 per month with quarters, light and fuel.

Applications should state age, qualifications, and should be forwarded, together with copies of references or testimonials to the undersigned, from whom full particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained.

By order, H. G. ERED, Secretary & Capt-Supt. of Police. Board Room, Kulangsu, Amoy, 24th February, 1922. [556]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply. 435 W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

TO LET FURNISHED.

From 15th May, 1922, to 31st January, 1923.

FULLY equipped 6-ROOMED HOUSE at Kowloon, excellently situated near Royal Observatory.

Preference given to tenant who would let one room to a young bachelor son of the Lessor.

Apply Box 558, c/o Daily Press Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "PATHEA" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to the strike of seamen etc., cargo for Hongkong has been carried on the vessel to Shanghai and to Kobe and to Yokohama. Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance to the Cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "MEIKAM"

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong from Europe per above steamer are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Chinese seamen and cargo coolies, the said steamer is not calling at Hongkong. Cargo for this port will be carried on and will be returned when conditions here become normal again. Consignees are therefore recommended to make their own arrangements as to insurance, etc.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1922. [530]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ARMAND BEHIC."

FOLLOWING our advertisement from the 3rd to 8th ultimo, Consignees of cargo for Hongkong or the above steamer are hereby notified that as the strike is still on, the cargo has been landed at Shanghai at their risks and expenses. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make their own arrangements respecting insurance, etc.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1922. [531]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "CHEF-MECANICIEN MAILHOT."

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong from Europe per above steamer are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Chinese seamen and cargo coolies, the said steamer is not calling at Hongkong. Cargo for this port will be carried on and will be returned when conditions here become normal again.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make their own arrangements as to insurance, etc.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1922. [532]

STRUTHERS & JARAY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ARUP" from PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN AND NORTH CHINA.

CONSIGNEES of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "ARUP" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, all cargo for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. The cargo will be brought to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

STROTHERS & JARAY, Agents. U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corps. Hongkong, 1st March, 1922. [537]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "LISBON MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the 15th March 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong 8th March, 1922.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Box No. CK, GS, EX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NE, NP, OO, PD, PE, PG, PO, PS, PT, PW, A.

TO LET.—Excellent suite of Offices, 4 ROOMS in Chester Road. Early possession. Apply Box Q, c/o Daily Press Office. [45]

FOR SALE.—With occupation at early date House situated Peak District close to New Motor Road, Tennis Court attached. Apply A.D. c/o Hughes and Hough, No. 8, Des Voeux Road. [42]

TO LET.

3 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local City from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Des Voeux Road entrance. [459]

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT—Tregunter Mansions, May Road, from April 2th. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [551]

INTIMATION

CHAMPAGNE

de ST. MARCEAUX & CO.

REIMS.

Vintage 1911.

(Guaranteed)

The finest vintage wine since 1884.

Champagne de St. Marceaux & Co., Reims, is considered one of the finest Champagnes produced.

It invariably figures in the Menus at State Banquets, Civic functions, Regimental Dinners; and is served in all the leading Social and Sporting Clubs of Great Britain, Europe, America, India and the Colonies.

SOLE AGENTS:—A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

TELEPHONE 618.

DEATH.

GOSBINS.—At Edinburgh, on January 27th, after long illness, HELEN BRODIE GOSBINS, wife of JOHN HARRINGTON GOSBINS, C.M.G., late Japanese Secretary H.B.M. Embassy, Tokyo.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 10th, 1922.

CHINESE LABOUR ON BRITISH SHIPS.

In connection with the recent strike of Chinese seamen, it is not without interest to notice that recently there has been a lively little controversy between the New Amalgamated Marine Workers of Great Britain and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland on the subject of Chinese labour in British ships. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a rumour, which we have been unable to verify, was current during the recent strike that a telegram had come from one of the British seamen's unions encouraging the Chinese in their fight for higher wages. We have regarded the rumour as highly improbable, in view of the well known attitude of the British Seamen's Unions towards the employment of Chinese labour on British ships, and a pamphlet issued by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union which opportunely reached us by yesterday's mail confirms our impression. It is a pamphlet addressed "to all seafarers," but obviously intended for British seafarers. It tells them that the new Amalgamated Marine Workers are attempting to show that they are in favour of displacing Chinese labour on British ships, or seeing that Chinese receive the same wages as Britishers on British ships, and at the same time they are accusing the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of being in favour of Chinese labour. Upon which the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union declares that it has been "out for many years for the total exclusion of Chinese from British ships; that it has put up fights in many ports and stopped scores of ships with Chinese crews, displaced them, and put Britishers in their place." It claims that the Union is "out for the elimination of the Chinese entirely from British ships," and that through its efforts the number of Chinese on British ships has been reduced from

11,000 to 4,000. We suppose these figures refer only to Chinese on European articles. The conclusion to be drawn from this statement of the Union's general attitude is that if any telegram of encouragement came to the Chinese seamen from this Union it must have been sent with tongue in cheek, for it could only have been to promote the great aim of the Union, which is definitely declared to be the entire exclusion of Chinese from British ships. In 1913 the officials of this Union insisted upon the Admiralty discharging Chinese crews and taking British and coloured crews in their places, and threatened to cause a general stoppage if it were not done; and they were able to get an agreement to displace Chinese labour, notwithstanding that the Transport Workers' Federation declared that they would not support a general stoppage. Only in 1918 did they relax the agitation when the British Government, because of a serious shortage of labour, insisted on the Chinese labour which had been displaced from shipping and put on aerodrome work, should be replaced in British ships; but when the war was over, the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union passed a resolution that "all agreements and resolutions contained in the minutes of the National Maritime Board referring to special rates of pay for Chinese be now rescinded." So far as Chinese on European articles are concerned they claim success in their efforts to eliminate them, and as we have said, it is declared that through the efforts of the Union the number of Chinese on British ships has been reduced from 11,000 to 4,000. It will be gathered from this summary of the attitude of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain that it can hardly be from this source that any encouragement has been given to the Chinese seamen.

On the subject of the Chinese seamen's strike we see this statement made by a British writer in a contemporary: "The Chinese worker is not last asking for a fair deal, and I hope he will go on asking until he has put himself on an equal footing with other workers throughout the world, having regard, of course, to his country's economic standards." Now, nobody denies to the Chinese seaman "a fair deal," and the rest of the sentence is simply begging the whole question. Arbitration by an impartial tribunal was offered at quite an early stage of the strike, in order to guarantee the seamen "a fair deal." They would not listen to the proposal. "Having regard to Chinese economic standards" the general impression is that Chinese seamen, as a whole, have been well paid. Any dispute on that point is left totally undecided by a "settlement" extorted by force majeure.

Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, has been appointed British Minister of Siam. The Spanish Procurator building and ground have recently been sold for \$450,000, the purchaser being a Chinese. Messrs. Moxon & Taylor have received a cable from their Shanghai agents advising that the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., have declared a final dividend of 50 Candelars, making a total of Taels 1.50 for the year 1921.

The Race Meeting arranged by the Hongkong Jockey Club in honour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is fixed for Friday afternoon, April 7th. There are eight events in the programme including a mile race for China ponies designated "The Prince of Wales Stakes

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCIES.]THE WASHINGTON AGREEMENTS.
UPHOLDING THE NAVAL SECURITY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9th.

M. Sarraut, head of the French delegation at Washington, addressing the Senate navy and foreign committees, declared that the agreements had achieved the object of holding up the naval security of France and the French Colonies and averting the immediate risk of war.

M. Poincaré pointed out that the agreements would be submitted to Parliament in due course.

The Minister of Marine mentioned that the new naval programme would be drawn up as soon as the Washington agreements were ratified.

PRESIDENT HARDING EXPLAINS.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

President Harding informed the Senate that the Nine Power Treaty relating to China completely superseded the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. The Four Power Treaty did not refer to China and did not bear directly upon the Lansing-Ishii notes which had no binding effect. The Nine Power Treaty was a very formal declaration of the executive's policy towards China.

Senate Senator Lodge expressed gratification at the conclusion of the Four Power Treaty, the main purpose of which was the termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the substitution of a political system actuated by peace in the Pacific. He declared that if the Treaty failed the naval limitation agreement would be endangered which would mean the failure of the Conference. He emphasised America's responsibility in calling the Conference and proposing treaties, and he asked: "Is this country to stumble on the threshold of its own undertaking and sink back in sullen solitude, a hermit nation armed to the teeth, looking forward always to wars as inseparable from human existence?"

AMERICA'S ONLY OBLIGATION.

He reiterated the opinion that the Treaty did not involve America in any obligation save to consult the signatories in the event of controversy. He averred that the Alliance caused a growing feeling of suspicion in America and tended to give ground back to Japan, thus encouraging the war spirit and preventing England from exercising an influence in the Far East in the interests of peace. He declared that the Treaty enabled England, Australia and New Zealand to participate in terminating the Alliance, the removal of which rendered the agreement for reduction of armaments possible. He concluded by saying that failure of the Naval Treaty would shock and startle the world and would bitterly disappoint the American people.

RATE WAR AVERTED.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

The United American Lines have renounced the continental freight rate conference, thus averting a rate war to Dutch, German and Belgian ports.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 8th.

Mr. Lloyd George is better. He presided at a Cabinet meeting in Downing Street this morning which considered, *inter alia*, a proposal to lend Russia £250,000 for famine relief. The Premier leaves for Oranienstein tomorrow and is expected to be absent for ten days.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George is still indisposed. He has deferred his departure to Wales until March 10th.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

The United States has declined the invitation to participate in the Genoa Conference.

OPIMUM TRAFFIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 8th.

Chao Hsin-chu has been appointed Chinese representative on the Opium Traffic Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, which will meet at Geneva in April.

BOTTOMLEY CHARGED.

PROSECUTION'S SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, March 8th.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley was to-day at Bow Street charged with conversion to his own use of £5,000 the property of the Victory Bond Club in September of 1919. He personally conducted his case and unsuccessfully applied for an adjournment owing to contemporaneous proceedings in the High Court.

The prosecuting counsel contended on the ground of the original circular inviting subscriptions to the Victory Bonds Club that Mr. Bottomley was not entitled to draw a shilling out of the trust account for himself, yet from the beginning to the end £100,000 was received and dealt with by Mr. Bottomley unchecked by any human being and no trustees and no auditors were ever appointed. He alleged that £20,000 from the trust account paid by Mr. Bottomley into his private account, £5,000 was for the purpose of keeping up racehorses at Ostend.

Mr. Bottomley here interjected,—"Babbish!"

Counsel intimated that there would be other charges. The case was adjourned for a week.

INDIA'S MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

LORD RAWLINSON'S SENSATIONAL WARNING.

DELHI, March 8th.

A sensation was caused in the Legislative Assembly by the speech of the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Rawlinson.

Replying to criticisms of military expenditure, Lord Rawlinson pointed out that the Army in India had been reduced by nine thousand men since 1914. No further reduction was possible at present, owing to seditious propaganda amongst the population and the troops. He would consider further reductions when a united India showed loyalty and devotion to the British Empire. He feared that the ability of the Government to maintain law and order would be seriously tested at no distant date.

PROTECTION OF ISLAMIC INTERESTS.

After consulting the Provincial Governments, the Indian Government telegraphed to Mr. Montagu in connection with the Allied discussion of the Near East situation opening at Paris on the 22nd inst., emphasising India's war services and urging a revision of the Treaty of Sevres, the evacuation of Constantinople, recognition of the Sultan's suzerainty over the Holy Places, and the restoration to Turkey of Smyrna and Ottoman Thrace, including Adrianople.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

DELHI, March 8th.

In the debate on the military Budget in the Assembly the majority of the speakers attacked the proposed expenditure. Mr. Gour, leader of the Democratic Party, demanded a reduction to 50 per cent. of the revenue, according to the principles which, he said, were enunciated in the Brussels Conference; otherwise he threatened that his party would use its constitutional powers to arrest the progress of the Budget.

The general tone of the debate showed that General Rawlinson's speech had stiffened non-official Indian opposition to the Budget, and bitter disappointment was expressed at his uncompromising attitude.

EX-GERMAN CABLES.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Fletcher, as Chairman of the International Communications Conference, has presented to the Ambassadors of Britain, France, Italy and Japan plans for the distribution of all ex-German cables. It is understood that it is proposed to divide the cables in five equal parts on the basis of their present commercial value with monetary compensation for the Power receiving a deficient allotment where an exact division is impracticable. Acceptance depends largely on the attitude of France, as apparently the other members of the Conference are agreeable.

PLANS FOR THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

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"WHITE AUSTRALIA."

MR. BARWELL REITERATES HIS VIEWS.

LONDON, March 8th.

The South Australian Premier, Mr. Barwell, who is at present in London, writes to the *Times* supporting his previous declarations of the necessity of migration of the White Australia policy. He is convinced that if coloured labourers were taken to Australia, under the indenture system there would not be the slightest difficulty in confining them to tropical areas.

Mr. Barwell declares that attempts to develop the Northern Territory have been a dismal failure, the population having decreased 25 per cent. in thirty years.

FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

A REPORTED GREEK OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, March 8th.

According to a Greek semi-official communication, hostilities have been resumed in Asia Minor. It declares that twenty Turks were killed in a five-hour fight following a Greek attack on a post of the Euboean front. Six Turks were killed in a Cavalry encounter on the Afinkarahisar front.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S CONFIDENCE IN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 8th.

An improvement in the situation in Ireland was indicated by the Lord Chancellor in a speech in the House of Lords in the course of which he said there was every reason to believe that public opinion in Ireland was consolidating itself behind the Provisional Government. This tendency was being hastened by the high-handed and lawless acts committed by the recalcitrant section of the Republican Army.

The Lord Chancellor asserted that the Provisional Government's authority was at present recognised over the greater part of the South, but two or three districts were in a state of complete anarchy in consequence of the attitude of the pre-Republican military forces. The Provisional Government was sanguine, however, that, with the passage of a little time, it will be strong enough to deal with the situation.

His Lordship acknowledged that the situation was still a matter for anxiety, but it was gratifying that the former opponents of British rule felt their duty and responsibility to put down the avowedly republican movement.

THIRD READING OF TREATY BILL.

LONDON, March 8th.

The final stages of the discussion of the Irish Treaty Bill were reached in the House of Commons when Mr. Churchill said that the highest strength of the Free State Army would be thirty thousand, composed of regular and territorial, but the quota would be proportionately less if (later contracted out).

The Third Reading was carried by 293 votes to 22 after a motion for rejection had been negatived.

PACKING INDUSTRY'S DISASTROUS YEAR.

LONDON, March 8th.

The report of the Chicago packing firm of Armour and Company for 1921 describes the year as the most disastrous in the history of the packing industry. The fall in meat prices combined with high costs resulted in a loss of \$30,000,000, which had to be met from the accumulated surplus of the firm's reserves, which on January amounted to over \$60,000,000.

The Armour Company opines that the worst is over, and that there is very reason to anticipate better times.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

A "COCK AND BULL" STORY EXPOSED.

LONDON, March 8th.

A feature of the discussion in the House of Commons last evening on the Supplementary Estimate for the War Office was the fear expressed by Labour members and others that the money voted for Russian refugees was being improperly used. It was suggested that some was finding its way to General Wrangel, and the rumour that Wrangel is mobilising refugees with a view to an attack on Soviet Russia was mentioned. Mr. Harcourt described the rumour as a cock and bull story.

NEW YORK FIRM'S FAILURE.

CHARTERED BANK ARE CONSIDERABLE CREDITORS.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

A statement, although so far unofficial, of the affairs of the New York firm of exporters and importers, Childs and Joseph, who failed in December, shows several British and Dominion Banks as considerable creditors, including the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who are creditors for \$48,000 which is reported to be all unsecured.

Two of the principal South African Banks figure as creditors, exceeding two and a half million dollars.

TENNIS PLAYER'S DEATH.

PARIS, March 8th.

The death is announced of the French tennis player, Laurent.

THE DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

Spain has challenged for the Davis Cup.

MODERN CAVE DWELLERS.

A remarkable story of a family living under most primitive conditions comes from Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham. A young married woman, with two children, was found in a hole deep down in a disused quarry. They were removed by the relieving officer to his house, and after being cared for were sent to the local workhouse. There the woman told a strange story. She had been married since 1915, and in 1919 she and her husband went to live in a house of their own at the village of Tow Law, where the husband was engaged as a miner. When the coal dispute occurred and the man was thrown out of employment he sold up the house and furniture, and took his wife and children to live with him for six months in a quarry near Elg Park. They found a hole among some shrubbery, and having obtained a quantity of old sack, with which they made coverings, they settled themselves, using straw for bedding. Her husband, she added, went away a week ago. During the snow storm, which commenced last Friday, she and her children continued to live in the hole, huddled together. When rescued, the children were suffering seriously from frost and rheumatism, and were almost speechless.

SUMMARY COURT.

[UPHOLDING HIS HONOUR THE PUZZLE JUDGE (MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ).]

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISPOSSESSION OF PREMISES.
\$1,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED.

An action was opened at the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon, in which the plaintiff Wong Cheuk Nam, a merchant, of 140, Queen's Road, Central, is claiming re-possession of the first floor of 21, Possession Street, and \$1,000 damages for illegal dispossession. The defendant is H. Shu Chee Tong, 40, Queen's Road West, described as a gentleman.

Mr. Vaux appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. K. Lo for the defendant.

The plaintiff said that, as a result of the Public Works Department condemning a section of the house, he received notice to quit on July 22nd. The defendant then said: "You will have to look for another place, as it will be dangerous for you to stay here." Plaintiff pointed out that it was very difficult to get a place, but the defendant replied that he should experience no difficulty in this direction as Hongkong was a very wide place and that he would be able to get a place temporarily. Plaintiff then asked if he would be allowed to come back when the house was repaired, and the defendant's reply was: "I don't mind who is the tenant; of course, you may come back." Plaintiff said that that his family lived in the house, including his wife, two children and an ayah. The rent of the house was \$40 per month, plus \$10 "shoe money." The house contained five cubicles. The plaintiff had experienced great difficulty in finding temporary quarters, but owing to the help of a friend he had been able to get one cubicle on the second floor of No. 2, Tai Po Sak Street. This accommodation was insufficient for his needs.

The other three cubicles on the same floor were occupied. On leaving 21, Possession Street, plaintiff removed all his furniture, with the exception of a number of partitions, used for separating the cubicles. These he valued at \$60. He made several attempts to get his house back but without success.

Mr. Lo in opening the cross-examination, asked the plaintiff if he was sure that he and his family lived on the first floor of 21, Possession Street. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, Mr. Lo said: "I put it to you that you have never lived there since the defendant became the owner of the house."

"I didn't occupy the whole of the floor, so I sublet part of it," replied the defendant.

On being pressed for an answer, the plaintiff said that his wife lived there and whilst he was in Hongkong he also lived there. His business took him out of the Colony.

Mr. Lo: Did you not tell the defendant that it was "bad jobs" to stay there, and that you had let the whole of the first floor to sub-tenants because you had lost some of your family there?

Plaintiff: I did not say that, although one or two members of the family were lost whilst staying there. Fact that the defendant called at your shop for the rent and that you had not the rent by you and that you said that you would have to go and collect it from the sub-tenant—No, that is not correct. I took him back to the house as I wanted to see what was being done there.

The plaintiff then denied that he had ever received a written notice to quit. He also stated that he was aware that the repairs were completed about the end of November, and that he made a monthly inspection of the building during the time it was under repair.

Mr. Lo: A day or two after the repairs had been completed a notice was put up that the premises were to let; do you remember seeing that?—No, there never was such a notice. The landlord told me that the repairs would only take a month.

Mr. Lo: Did he suggest what you would have to pay as rent when you went back?—No, he did not; he said that the new rent would be discussed after I went back.

Mr. Lo: Did you go and see him on the 16th of January and ask if you could have the first floor back again?—No.

Mr. Lo: Did he not tell you that he could not do that because it was already let?—No, he did not. He came to me on January 17th and asked if I wanted the first floor. I replied that we wanted it urgently.

The plaintiff then said that he accompanied the landlord to a restaurant and it was there that the landlord told him he was sorry that the place had been let. At the restaurant the landlord offered to pay him \$50 compensation. This the plaintiff refused. After leaving the restaurant the offer was repeated. This time the defendant said: "If you will not take \$50, perhaps you will take \$100." Plaintiff denied Mr. Lo's suggestion that the partitions were removed before he left the premises. He had occupied that house for over three years.

The plaintiff's accountant was next called and said that he overheard part of the conversation between the plaintiff and the defendant at the plaintiff's shop. On that occasion the defendant told the plaintiff that he could have the house back as soon as it was ready for occupation.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lo, at this juncture asked for the case to be dismissed on the ground that there was no written agreement, and that the verbal agreement was most unsatisfactory.

The Judge did not agree and adjourned the case for further hearing to Tuesday afternoon next.

LENTEN SERMONS.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, is preaching a course of sermons during Lent on this subject.

The following is the first sermon of the course, preached on Sunday last.

Hebrews, 1:23: "Let us have grace whereby we may offer service well pleasing to God with reverence and awe."

It is not an easy thing to select subjects for a course of sermons. Some continuity is needed and considerable variety. There is a danger of the congregation being tired of a subject, which seems to the preacher far from being exhausted. I remember hearing a course of sermons on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, the course lasted throughout Lent, and everyone in the church except the preacher was quite tired of the Prodigal Son long before the course ended.

I have chosen as a title for the sermons on these Sunday mornings this Lent the phrase "Some Characteristic Features of the Christian Life," hoping that this course will give us sufficient variety and get a certain continuity. We are not going to think of matters of the fundamental faith of the Christian, but of certain characteristic marks which ought to be found in every Christian life. Nor are these characteristic features the most important. Such virtues as Love, Faith, Hope, Humility are certainly even more important characteristics of the Christian life. The characteristic features of the Christian life to which I would call your attention are certain things which are apt to be forgotten, but which are really characteristic of the true and complete Christian life.

Our subject for this morning is Reverence, which is a combination of Love and Awe, produced by the realization of the greatness of God and His love for man. His subject takes us out of ourselves to the throne of God. It sets God before us as the end and aim of our life. An old philosopher, Plotinus, said that as we can only see the sun by the light which comes from the sun, so we can only see God by a light which comes from God; that is to say, the atmosphere in which God is revealed is a spiritual atmosphere, and it is only when we are living and moving in a spiritual atmosphere that we can expect that God will be real to us. We know how in the world we sometimes come across a snobbish, pushing person who insists in forcing himself upon us when we do not wish for his company, and who will not take the broadest hints that we wish him to leave us. But God is not like that. He reveals Himself to those who seek Him. He never forces His presence on those who wish to be without Him. Man and woman may, and many do, go through life without any consciousness of the presence of God, because they have never taken the trouble to seek Him. They fill their lives to full of other things that they have no room left for God. And so He leaves them to themselves. For God will not take second place in man's life. He must be given His rightful position as first in your life. He will not be satisfied with the small remnants of your thought and time which remain over from your business and your pleasure. If that is all you are going to offer Him you will never find Him.

"My son, give me thine heart," is the claim He makes upon us, and our answer must be a whole-hearted utterance "We offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves our souls and bodies to be a reasonable, holy and lively sacrifice unto thee." All we are, and all we have, we owe to God and we must be ready to give Him what is His own. This we may say without fear of contradiction. No one who has made the whole-hearted surrender of Himself and all he has to God, has failed to realise God's presence with him. It is only those people who regard religion as the concern of one small part of their life, who find that religion is dull, because they have no experience of God.

To know God we need not a tremendous effort of the intellect, but a quiet receptiveness of the spirit. Jesus Christ said, "If a man love me he will keep my word; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." And the verdict of Christian experience throughout the centuries verifies our Lord's saying.

There are two main lines of thought along which men have been led in their search for God. One has been the result of looking for God in nature; this has led to men seeing God in everything. That is what we call the doctrine of divine immanence, and the other line of thought has led men to be conscious of the greatness of God. They have dwelt upon the thought of Him making and ruling the universe, and the idea of His power has been their chief thought, that is the doctrine of divine transcendence. Some religious like Hinduism and Buddhism follow one of these lines of thought, dwelling only on the immanence of God, while others like Judaism and Mohammedanism follow the other, and regard God as a great and mighty sovereign, but one who is not closely in touch with this world. Christianity combines these two thoughts. Our religion teaches us the divine immanence and also the divine transcendence. Our Lord taught us the greatness and the Majesty of God but He also taught us that the love of God is over the least of the things which He made.

Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge, and the very hairs of our head are numbered. It is this twofold conception of God which is the ground of Christian Reverence. We bow before His tremendous Majesty and Power, but at the same time we know that He is not merely in some far off Heaven, but He is within us and around us. The idea of God dwelling far away in Heaven where the Angels worship Him, is only a part of the truth, and if we dwell upon it to the exclusion of the divine immanence we come to hold a belief which is by no means the Christian Faith. Such a belief may induce fear but it cannot produce reverence.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW SAILORS FOR NEW SHIPS.

With the introduction of "steel and stoking" there began a revolution in shipbuilding which is not ended yet says a Naval correspondent. No less an authority than Sir George Thurston, the famous designer of ships, now tells us that the submerging battleship is a not impossible achievement. Great Britain took the first steps towards such craft when she built the "M" class of submarines. Naval architects are ready to design them when required to do so. Some huge vessels are all-electric. In other words, electricity is used in them for all purposes, from propelling the ship to cooking the food of her crew.

A considerable percentage of our Mercantile Marine is oil-driven, and motorships steadily increase in numbers. One outcome of these changes has been the evolution of a new type of seaman. For a long time past real sailors, using the name in its proper sense, have been hard to find outside the diminishing fleet of square-rigged vessels. Or so, at least, any old salt will tell you.

They were gradually supplanted by mere "deckhands" and "firemen." Now these "shell-backs" are being ousted, in their turn, by "sailors" of a new type, men who know far more about machinery than they do about rigging.

If you spoke to them of a vessel's "courses" they would be puzzled to understand what you meant, though they are fully acquainted with "revolutions," "fuel consumption," and matters of that kind.

Every Briton has so strong an impression of sea salt in his blood that we have no difficulty in finding men for our merchant fleet under the new conditions. Salt water calls with irresistible appeal to the British boy, no matter what his training may be.

From Clyde, Tyne, and West we shall always be able to draw sufficient sailors-mechanics to meet our need. But it is probable that the changed nature of sea-faring will bring embarrassment in this direction to the non-maritime peoples.

Already the United States is finding out that building ships is one thing and getting men to operate them quite another. Her youth have little "liking" for the sea. They prefer the high wages and the amenities of shore-going existence to the restrictions and monotony which a "life on the ocean wave" entails upon those who have no taste for it. While this feeling persists the United States will never be able to find a native-born personnel for a big merchant navy.

And, from my own experience of those countries, I am inclined to think that it will be much the same with France and Italy.

While "sailing" remained "sailing" in the real sense of the term, both countries were able to man their trading ships. Will they be able to do so now that sea-faring is becoming a mechanic's occupation? I doubt it.

Frenchmen and Italians are among the best mechanics in the world. But they are engineers by instinct rather than sailors by instinct, and as such they will naturally prefer the workshop to the ship, even if the pay aboard be as good—and it usually is not.

This being the position, it seems unlikely that either France or Italy will be able to find enough sailors of the new type to man a Mercantile Marine of any size. In the matter of a fighting navy, conscription can, of course, be adopted, though forced service seldom means good service at sea.

due that combination of Love and awe which we call reverence.

If we hope to make any progress in the knowledge of God we must have the spirit of reverence. As Lord Tennyson wrote in his introduction to "In Memoriam":

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

Just as a man who stares at the sun is blinded so that he can see nothing, so the man who approaches the thought of God without reverence will see nothing of God, and those things which speak of God to the reverent inquirer will have no message for him.

This is not a reverent age, for reverence is often erroneously thought to be incompatible with the spirit of independence, which is the spirit of the 20th century. But reverence is not incompatible with the true spirit of independence, which recognises that our independence is limited. We cannot be independent of God, and in many ways we are dependent upon others. Let us cultivate the spirit of reverence—and do not let us be afraid of showing the outward tokens of our reverence. One of the old laws or canons of the Church of England is as follows: "when in time of divine service the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by all persons present, as it hath been accustomed, testifying by these outward ceremonies and gestures, their inward humility, Christian resolution, and due acknowledgment that the Lord Jesus Christ, the true eternal son of God, is the only Saviour of the world, in whom alone all the mercies, graces and promises of God, to mankind, for this life and the life to come, are fully and wholly comprised." In these days when under the title of modernism we see the revival of old Lascaris about the person of our Lord, it would be well for those who believe in Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of the world, to show an outward reverence by bowing at the human name of our Lord, Jesus.

The Christian life is the life lived in conscious union with God through Jesus Christ, and unless we have the spirit of reverence we can make no progress in the knowledge of God and of His love for us. Let us be reverent in our thoughts and words and deeds, giving God the place in our life to which He is entitled, so we shall learn more and more about Him till hereafter we shall see Him as He is.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND "INDIAN REPRESSION"

PROTEST MOTION LOST

DELHI, January 19th.

The keenest interest was displayed in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly to-day, when the Muzli Iwar Sam moved a resolution recommending the immediate abandonment of "the policy of repression inaugurated in the country." The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity. Eighteen members proposed amendments, from which the President selected for putting to the assembly one proposed by Dr. Gaur, reading as follows:—

While strongly deprecating the aggressive form of non-co-operation manifested by the non-co-operators, and the resort to violence by them, as also the menace of civil disobedience, this assembly strongly disapproves recourse to a repressive policy without previous consultation with this House, and recommends the immediate abandonment of this policy and a reversion to that of March 1921, the release of all persons in detention in pursuance of that policy, and the convening of a conference of all shades of opinion, with a view to concerting practical plans for the restoration of peace in the country and ensuring its political progress in consonance with its national aspirations.

A lively debate ensued, in the course of which Dr. Sapru, Mr. Dwarkadas, Col. Gidner, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, and Mr. Abdul Kaseem strongly supported the Government. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer referred, amidst applause, to the Government's remarkable forbearance towards Mr. Gandhi, and opposed Dr. Gaur's amendment.

Sir William Vincent, in a powerful and eloquent speech, defended the action of the Government, and claimed that the Government had every desire for full consultation with the Assembly.

The Government, he continued, had no desire to interfere with the non-co-operation movement, provided peace and order were not endangered. The Government had been accused of weakness, but they had been too patient. A steady campaign of sedition, incitements to disorder, and attempts to undermine the loyalty of the Army and the police had followed the Moplah outbreak, and the atrocities committed were entirely due to the Khalifat movement. The report that non-co-operation was decreasing was entirely untrue. The military had been called out fifteen times in ninety days. The object of the extremists was vengeance on those who differed from them. The Government had been forced to take action by the activities of Mr. Gandhi and his followers, and for their unexampled patience the Government were charged with betraying the liberties of the people. Expressions of sympathy were futile without the proposal of practical remedies. The Government had no time to consult the Legislature when they were faced with a position of great gravity. In conclusion, Sir William most earnestly appealed to members to ponder on their responsibilities, for their property, their lives, and honour were at stake.

Dr. Gaur's amendment was lost by 52 votes to 36, and Muzli Sam's motion by 55 votes to 33.—*Reuter.*

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORTIFICATIONS.

THE NAVAL AGREEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

The text of Article 19 of the Naval Treaty dealing with fortifications is as follows:—

The United States, the British Empire, and Japan agree that the status quo at the time of signing the present Treaty in regard to fortifications and naval bases, shall be maintained in their respective territories and possessions specified hereunder:—

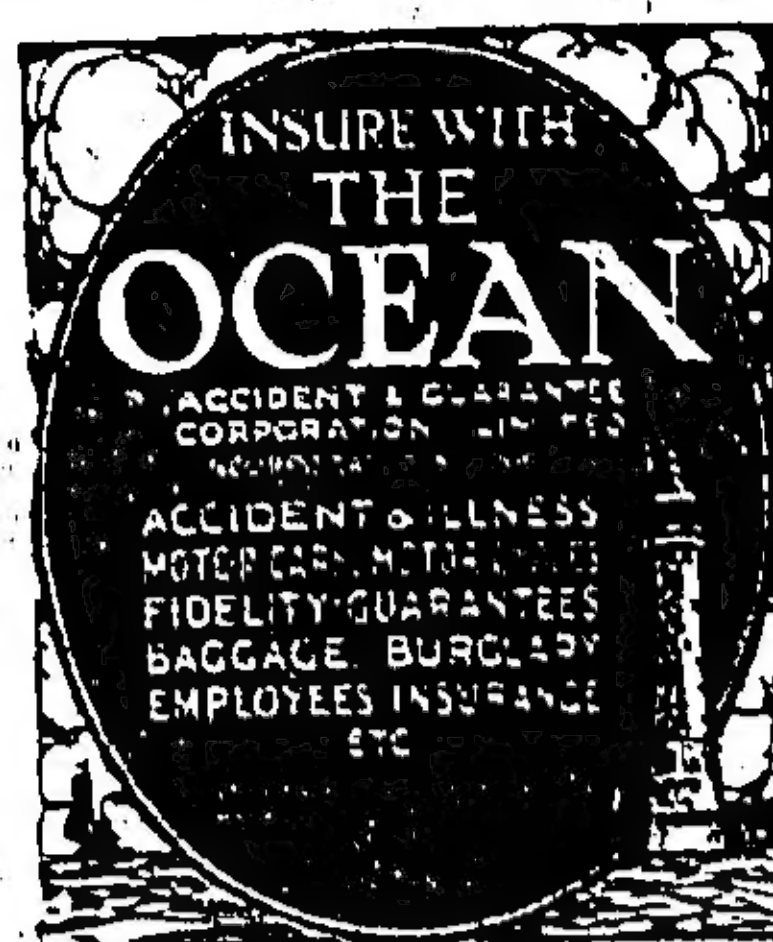
1.—The insular possessions which the United States now holds, or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean, except:—
(a) Those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal zone, not including the Aleutian Islands, and
(b) The Hawaiian Islands.

2.—Hongkong and the insular possessions which the British Empire now holds or may hereafter acquire in the Pacific Ocean east of the Meridian 110 degrees east longitude, except:—
(a) Those adjacent to the coast of Canada.
(b) The Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and
(c) New Zealand.

3.—The following insular territories or possessions of Japan in the Pacific Ocean, to the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loo-Choo Islands, Formosa, the Pescadores, and any insular territory or possessions in the Pacific Ocean which Japan may hereafter acquire.
MEANING OF THE DECISION.
Briefly, Article 19 binds the United States to agree to a status quo in the Pacific, excepting Hawaii, and those islands adjacent to the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal. The United States agrees specifically not to fortify the Aleutian Islands.

Great Britain agrees to keep the status quo excepting those islands close to the Canadian coast, Australia, and New Zealand. There is to be no curtailment of Great Britain's rights to increase her base at Singapore, nor of Australia's right to fortify the straits between the Northern coast and New Guinea.

Japan agrees to keep the status quo in the Kurile Islands, Bonin, Amami-Oshima, Loo-Choo, Formosa, and Pescadores. The most significant result of Article 19 is the agreement of the United States not to increase the naval bases of the Philippines and Guam. The most important of the Japanese concessions is not to fortify any further the Bonin Islands. Japan's promise not to fortify the Kurile Islands sets off America's agreement not to increase the Aleutian bases, thus disposing of the Japanese fear that increases in Aleutian and Guam would be threatening to Japan.



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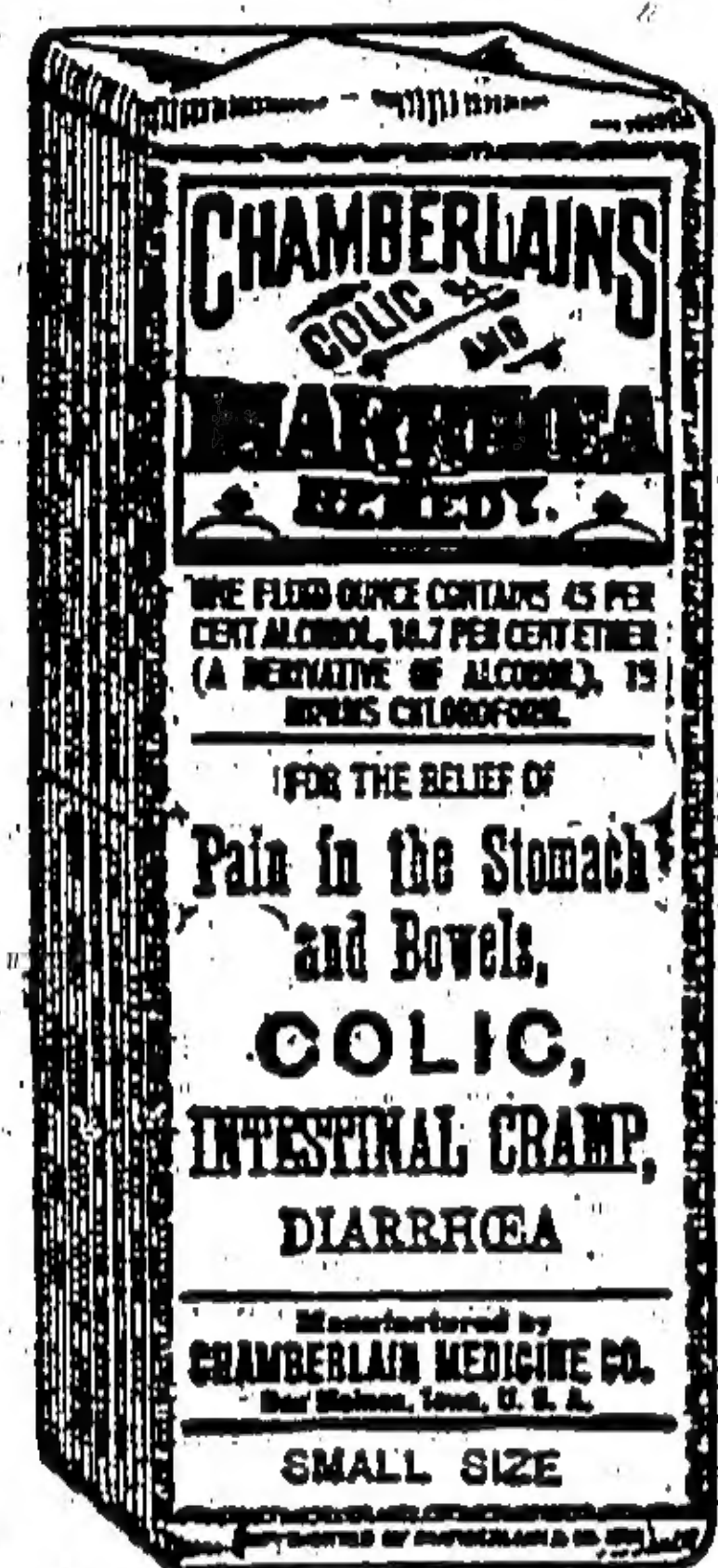
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THE LORD OF PETZOW.
A JUNKER WAY WITH
TRESPASSERS.

A charge of attempted manslaughter which came before the Potsdam Court on January 23rd showed that the Junker caste has abandoned none of its old arrogance under the Republic. Herr Karl von Kahne, Lord of Petzow, the accused, calmly informed the Court that he had been brought up from childhood to fire at once on all trespassers. The case was brought at the instance of a Berlin business man, Herr Max Meier.

Driving in his car with friends in the direction of Verch, near Potsdam, he missed his way, and found himself close to the Petzow château. The Lady of Petzow was watering the garden, and the motorists asked her for directions. However, for reply she turned the hose on them, and as they cried out in protest the Lord of Petzow appeared at an upper window with a rifle and fired three shots at the car. Fortunately for the motorists his shots went astray. The motorists made off, followed by the Junker, who chased them on horseback for three miles.

The evidence showed that the Junker was known throughout the district for his readiness with the rifle against passing strangers. It appeared that he had a particular objection to motor-boats on the lake of Schwellow, beside which the château stands, and fired on them if they came within range. He had previously been fined on three occasions for wounding by means of arms. The Public Prosecutor now asked for a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, as the maximum fine was a bagatelle to the Junker, and it was necessary to stop this shooting at night. The Court, however, decided that there had been no attempted manslaughter, but only threats, and fined the Lord of Petzow 10,000 marks.—*Times.*

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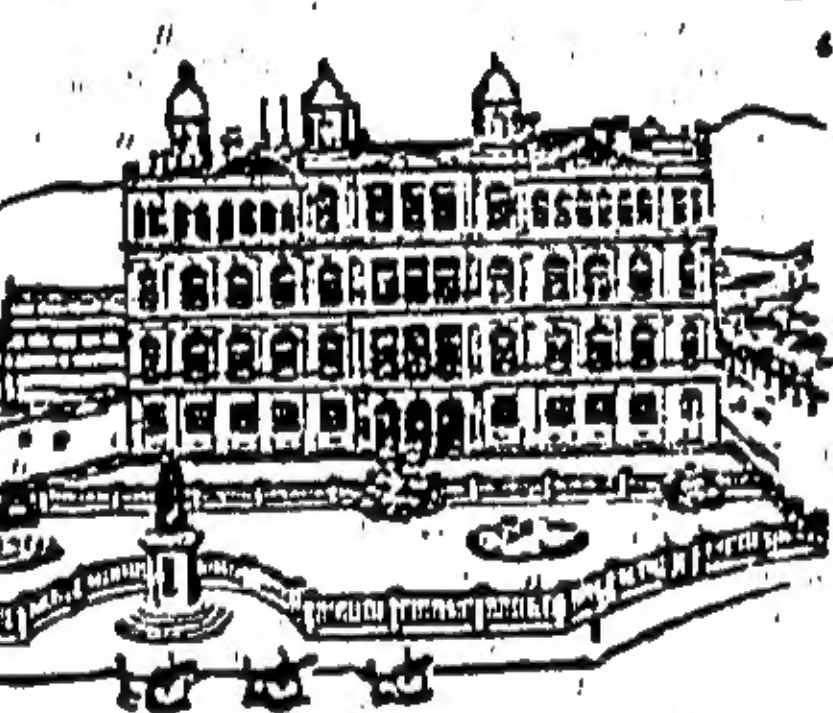
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SCOTTISH LETTER. THE LATE LORD BRYCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, January 25th.

By the death of Viscount Bryce of Dechmont, Glasgow has lost one of the greatest of her sons, Glasgow High School one of its notable pupils, and Glasgow University one of its most distinguished alumni. Like another of the men of whom Glasgow is most proud—Lord Lister—Lord Bryce was born in Ulster, but in both cases the Glasgow associations were of adoptive effect. Lord Bryce came of Scottish blood, his father was a well-known Glasgow citizen, and himself received his school and a considerable part of his University education in the Western City. Throughout his long career he showed that he inherited far more from his Scots father than from his Ulster mother. As a politician he never displayed any particular sympathy for the peculiar position of Ulster. Glasgow's part in him, as well as his deep interest in the West, are evidenced by the circumstance that he was to have received the Freedom of the City next month, and that one of the last things he wrote was a preface to the Roll of Service of Glasgow High School. Another of Lord Bryce's associations with Scotland was that for several years he was one of the members of Parliament for Aberdeen. Indeed, from his build and manner, he was often mistaken for an Aberdonian.

A tribute to Lord Bryce has been paid by a Scottish political opponent, Mr. William George Black, Ardnam, who contested South Aberdeen against him in 1906. "When the result of the election was known," he says, "I called at the house where Lord Bryce was staying, and I had a card of congratulations. Within half an hour he called upon my wife and myself, and we began an uninterrupted term of what I think I may call warm personal friendship. In many respects Lord Bryce resembled Lord Kelvin. The North of Ireland accent was much the same in both, and so was the intellectual curiosity. Everything in man and nature interested him, and he had the same quiet modesty which Lord Kelvin so markedly showed though in his own line of work he was so supreme. His zest for travel was extraordinary; indeed he was travelling last year. He seemed to know no fatigue, and to forget no fact he had ever ascertained. I remember lunching with him last April to meet the Archbishop of Upsala, and his wonderful versatility was again manifest in the variety of topics he discussed with the guests he had assembled to meet the Swedish Prelate."

Lord Bryce, in mind and body, was stamped by all that was characteristic in Scottish nationality. Before he spoke, one decided that "Caledonia stern and wild" had sent him forth to the fight with the world. In Parliament he never attained to the measure of his abilities. His style in debate was dry and didactic, and his voice inharmonious. His knowledge was beyond dispute, but members did not find his arguments compelling, and thought him "Scottish." In Parliament many an Englishman wondered how this Scot came to represent Tower Hamlets. It used to be said that he won this, his first seat by being able to converse with his sugar-baker constituents from that country.

Lovers of Burns will be interested to learn that, at the instigation of Irvine Burns Club, a memorial tablet has been placed in the old section of Irvine Churchyard to the memory of Dr. Mackenzie, an intimate friend of the poet. Dr. Mackenzie was the first chairman of the Irvine Burns Club, and his wife one of the Mauchline belles referred to in Burns' poems.

In the Annual Burns Chronicle, and Club Directory, one of the vice-presidents of the Burns Federation makes an interesting point. He says that in the Highlands of Scotland Burns is almost unknown. In the Lowland North, though Burns has been heard of, he is, we are told, hardly known beyond Aberdeen, except among educated people. Burns' kingdom, says the writer, really begins in Fife, and all south of a line drawn across from Fife to Dumbartonshire is Burns' country, though in the Border counties Scott and Hogg are strong competitors for favour.

Why do none of the women's organisations have a Burns Night, even though they cannot manage a Burns Dinner? In these days of women orators it is surprising that the celebration should be left to mere men alone. Besides, the feminine point of view would be most interesting, and most certainly fresh and novel. No man was more greatly admired by the sex during his life: what have the ladies to say about him now?

A SCOTTISH FISH KING.
Sir John H. Irvine, who is being wooed so ardently by both North and South Parliamentary Divisions of Aberdeen, to stand in the Independent Liberal interest, is one of our Scottish "Fish Kings," and is a member of the Fishery Board for Scotland. He is an excellent golfer, and on several occasions his name has appeared in the prize lists of various tournaments. The big romance of Sir John's life was when he received his Knighthood while prisoner of war in Germany. He had gone to the Continent for the Government to make certain arrangements with Holland regarding the supply of fish, and when returning to this country he was captured on the high seas by a German submarine and taken to Zeebrugge.

SWEEPING ECONOMIES AT ROSSLYN.
Consternation has been caused in Dunfermline, Rosyth, and the surrounding district by the posting of an official notice to the effect that the Dockyard is to be reduced from a staff of 9,000 to 2,500 men. Despite the repeated avowals of the authorities that the contrary Rosyth will therefore automatically fall under the grade of a third-rate dockyard. The reduction is to start immediately, and in a month or two the ranks of the unemployed will be increased by some 3,000 men, many of them having dependants.

SIR A. PEARSON'S SUCCESSORS.

Captain Ian Fraser, who was blinded on the Somme, and succeeds the late Sir Arthur Pearson at St. Dunstons, is a descendant of the gallant Highlander who led his fellow countrymen up the rock of Quebec, and made victory possible. Few people are now to be found in the district where this regiment of Highlanders was raised; the men being nearly all from Loch Nesside.

MR. BONAR LAW'S BOYHOOD.

Mr. Bonar Law is about to become an honorary Burgess of Glasgow, and it is recalled that he has amply fulfilled the promise of his boyhood. Fifty years ago he was a pupil in Gilbertfield School, Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. John Adams, noted of him in his diary, "He is a boy of great mental power, and has in everything except penmanship made excellent progress. I think he is a serious boy, always anxious to do well. With his immense power of application I often tell him he should become a good French and German scholar."

THE GOLF AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The replies to the circular and petition forms circulated a month ago on the question of the reform of the conditions of play for the British Amateur Championship show a strong feeling in favour of the suggested new conditions, which include a 36 hole stroke qualifying competition, 32 to qualify, and thereafter matches over 36 holes. The petition is to be presented to the Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews. With the exception of the American competitors, who, it is known, are in favour of a qualifying competition and 36 hole matches, all the players who took part in the Championships of 1920 and 1921 were addressed—a total of 247 players. Of these 144 have replied, 129 being in favour of the suggested new conditions, and 20 opposing them.

WILLIE PARK HONOURED.

The Royal Musselburgh Golf Club has elected Willie Park, the well-known professional, to honorary membership. Park's reputation as a putter is world-wide, though it belongs to an earlier time. Nowadays he enjoys a lucrative practice in course architecture across the Atlantic. But he always manages to pay a winter visit to his home. His daughter, Miss Doris Park, who is a member of the Cramond Brig Club in Edinburgh, is carrying the well-known name into the Ladies' Championship.

DUKE OF YORK AND SCOTTISH UNION.

The Duke of York has agreed to become one of the first patrons of the Scottish Golf Union, and has also presented a cup for competition.

SKI-RUNNING.

The month of January, with its many snow storms has given a great opportunity to the Scottish Ski Club, whose headquarters are in Edinburgh. Experts in the sport are making the most of the heavy snowfalls, and shepherds plodding their way over remote moorland are often startled by the vision of a jazz jumper skimming past at high speed. Skiing has often been indulged in at Moffat and the head waters of the Clyde, where the hills are free from the crabs and deep fissures of the Cheviots. But the Highlands, especially the Cairngorm group, are more favoured ground. There are miles of level or rolling moors well above 2,000 feet, and of late weeks they have been the happy playground of many enthusiastic ladies and gentlemen.

PROFESSOR COOPER'S LIFE.

In a reference to Professor Cooper's decision to retire from the Chair of Church History, the *Morning Post* re-surveys a story known to a number of his intimates, but probably quite new to the great majority of people. During a period of convalescence from illness, Dr. Cooper was visited by two eminent scholars from abroad. They discovered the Professor surrounded by piles of MS., and busy with his pen. In reply to their questions, he explained that he was utilising his enforced leisure in the compilation of his autobiography. "And how the work going on?" he was asked. "Well," he said, "I have written nine chapters, and I am not born yet."

TRADE DISPUTES IN 1921.

56,000,000 WORKING DAYS LOST.

Reference is made in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette* to the varying conditions of employment, and to the amount of unemployment occasioned by trade disputes, and in particular by the coal stoppage in 1921. The end of the year 1920 it is observed, marked the termination of the long rise in wages which had been in progress since the early part of 1915. In 1921 the decline in employment, and the fall in retail prices were accompanied by reductions in rates of wages which, beginning in January in the coal mining and wool textile industries, subsequently affected nearly all other industries. The changes in rates of wages, reported during 1921, in those industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the department, resulted in a net reduction of about 26,000,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 7,000,000 workpeople. In 1920 a net advance of about 24,800,000 in the weekly wages of 7,700,000 workpeople was reported.

The number of trade disputes causing a stoppage of work reported to have begun in 1921 was 600. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was nearly 1,800,000, and a further 30,000 were involved in disputes in progress in 1921 which began in 1920. The aggregate loss of working days, in all disputes in 1921 was about 56,000,000. The total number of disputes reported was less than one-half of the total for 1920, and much below the totals for either 1918 or 1919. Owing, however, to the magnitude of the coal mining dispute, the number of workpeople involved in disputes in 1921, was little less than in any previous year except 1919; and the aggregate loss of time through disputes in 1921 was much in excess of any hitherto recorded. At the end of the year the proportion unemployed in industries covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act was over 16 per cent., compared with approximately 8 per cent. at the beginning of January.

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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 10th March, 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 11th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Saturday, 11th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Saturday, 11th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"WANGSANG"	Sunday, 12th March, 10 A.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 14th March, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 15th March, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Wednesday, 15th March, 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 18th March, 3 P.M.

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M.V. "GLENAPP"	22nd Mar.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENADE"	18th Mar.	GENOA, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	18th Mar.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENATARA"	2nd Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENABIFFE"	18th Apr.	do.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

March 9th.

Bushu Maru, Japanese str., 1,085 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Kōbe, with rice.—O.S.K.

Tsibon Maru, Japanese str., 7,037 tons, Capt. S. Enga, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

March 9th.

Chofu Maru, Japanese str., 930 tons, Capt. R. Imura, from Hoihow and Macao with rice.—Shun Yick & Co.

Choyang, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Gregory Appear, British str., 2,085 tons, Capt. E. N. Williams, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.

Indo Maru, Japanese str., 3,550 tons, Capt. M. Kametaka, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Suva Maru, Japanese str., 665 tons, from Canton.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES

March 9th.

Apur, for Swatow.

Dryfur, for Swatow.

Hakun, for Hoihow.

Hakun, for K. C. Wan.

Hakun, for Swatow.

Kaiping, for Pakhoi.

Kaiping, for Hoihow.

Lakung, for Hoihow.

Namun, for K. C. Wan.

Pooler, for K. C. Wan.

Prosper, for Saigon.

Sachun, for Hoihow.

Sachun, for Singapore.

Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.

Silver State, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

For s.s. *Greyhound*, on March 9th:

Mr. J. J. Lubbers, Mr. Victor Comley, Mrs. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Vars, Mr. J. Harman, Mr. J. R. Hall, Mrs. Grover, Mr. Chester, Miss Stubbs, Miss de Falloch, Mr. J. A. Deaman, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. J. H. Baker, Miss Studman, Messrs. Hupp, Roberts, Woodward, Simpson, Macdonald, Seward.

DEPARTURES

For s.s. *Shingo Maru*, on March 10th:

Miss K. B. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Boers, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brackett, Mrs. J. W. Burrows, Miss Burrows, Capt. W. P. Baker, Mr. H. Brunthaler, Mr. A. Bonfanti, Mrs. M. C. Clark, Miss P. L. Clark, Miss M. Cox, Mr. C. E. Chubb, Mrs. C. P. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doyle, Miss A. Ferris, Mrs. M. S. Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Finney, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Grewold, Miss K. Guthrie, Miss D. Hangan, Mr. L. E. Holden, Mr. K. Hough, Miss E. M. Kelly, Miss E. Mason, Mrs. H. Masteron, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Meyers, Miss E. Meyers, Dr. R. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mynken, Mrs. O. L. McIntosh, Mrs. C. H. Noyes, Miss H. E. Pierce, Miss H. W. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pintos, Mrs. E. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Rosario, Mrs. J. M. Remedios, Mrs. K. E. Sprague, Miss E. Sprague, Miss G. Sisson, Mrs. H. Sheldon, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. O. Schaefer, Mr. C. L. Skinner, Miss H. Taylor, Mr. P. C. Armitage, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. J. W. de Burgh, Miss M. E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Deering, Mr. C. F. Fisher, Miss C. Vershohn, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wythe, Mr. W. S. Watkins, Mr. M. Pascual, Mr. A. J. Shell, Mrs. L. C. Sebastian, Miss V. Sebastian, Miss E. Sebastian.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Anchises* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on the 9th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here on the 14th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Anchises (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.

Bolton-Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due beginning of March.

Empire State (Pacific Mail), due March 11th.

Hokone Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.

Kaigan (P. & O.), due March 30th.

Kendal Castle (Doddwell-Castle line), due early in April.

Mito Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 30th.

Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 15th.

Novara (P. & O.), due March 15th.

Palton (Doddwell & Co.), due beginning of March.

Phoenix (Blue Funnel), due March 14th.

Playboy (P. & O.), due April 5th.

Scythia (P. & O.), due March 18th.

Teiresias (Blue Funnel), due March 22nd.

Torila (B.L.), due March 15th.

Troilus (Blue Funnel), due March 17th.

Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due March 11th.

Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 13th.

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Empress Canada	July 29 July 17	Empress Scotland	July 28 Aug. 4
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Empress Australia	July 27 Aug. 14	Empress Scotland	Aug. 22 Aug. 29
Empress Russia	Aug. 10 Aug. 28	Empress France	Sept. 5 Sept. 12

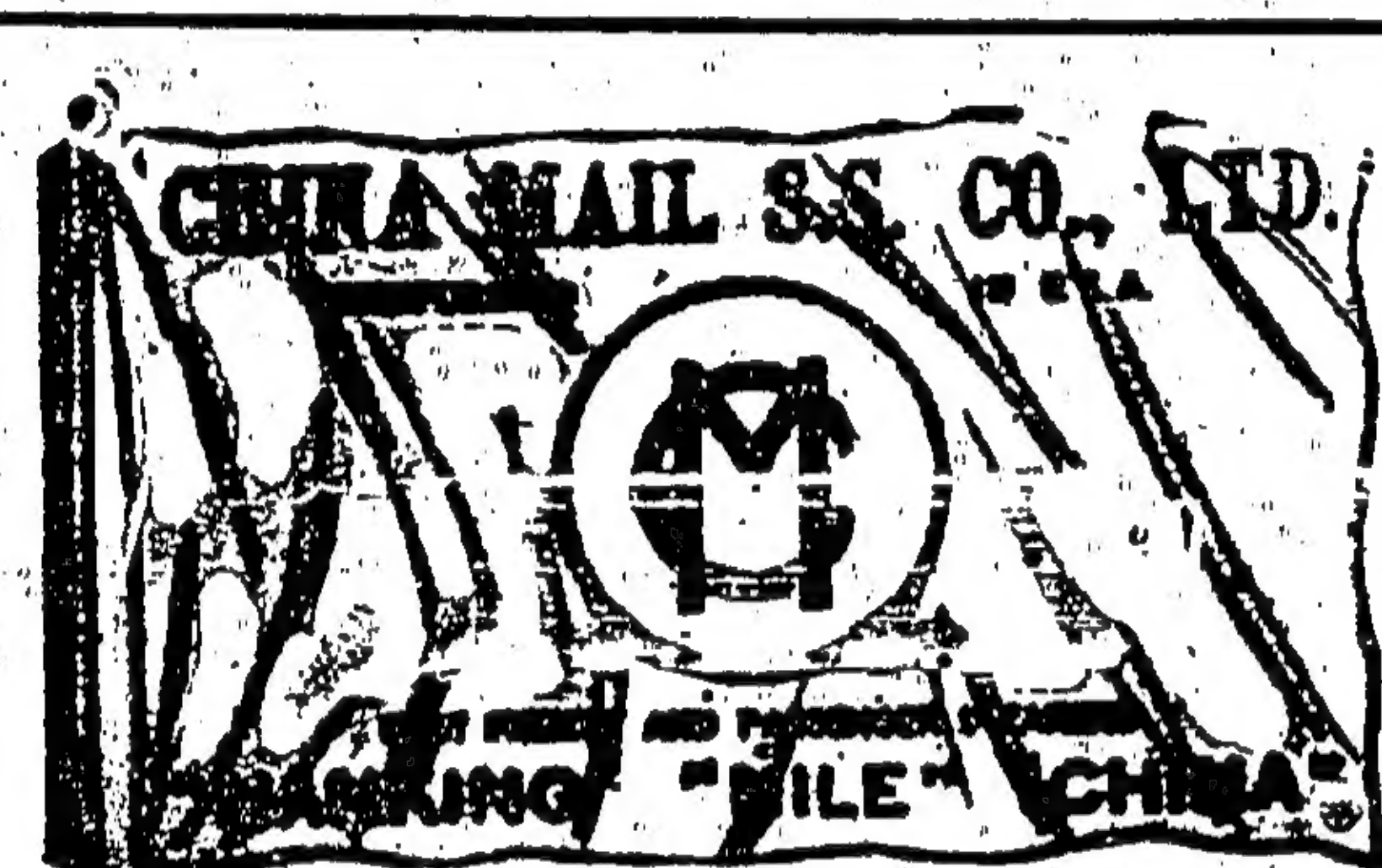
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M/S. "Java"	15th June	15th June
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DARAR MARU ... Middle of April.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... First half of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & OUBAN PORTS.

MAYABASHI MARU ... End of Mar.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 30th Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Mar.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YEROSHI MARU ... Sunday, 12th Mar.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

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Taiheng Co. Shanghai ... Yokohama

Hay Chao Tanghai Co. Des ... Yokohama

Voor Road ... Shanghai

Taihang Desvoeux Road West ... Shanghai

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2105/5th ... Henderson

2105/5th ... Henderson

2105/5th ... Henderson

2105/5th ... Henderson

WEATHER REPORT.

March 9th at 11.50.—Pressure has decreased moderately from Vladivostok to Waihaiwei and slightly from Shanghai to Hongkong. It has increased moderately over Japan.

The anticyclone is now shown as a belt of high pressure extending from Yangtze Valley to the East of Japan.

Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. Coast of China and over N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.81 inches, against an average of 2.3 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:-

District: Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh to moderate, cloudy.

Formosa Channel: (N.E. winds, fresh to moderate, cloudy).

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook: No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 9th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.	On Date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.14	30.14	30.07
Temperature	62	68	61
Humidity	68	68	64
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	5	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 62

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 57

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th March, 1922.

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri	10	8.25	4.4	1.30	1.2
Sat	11	8.45	4.8	0.50	0.9
Sun	12	7.25	7.3	1.24	2.6
Mon	13	8.45	5.1	2.39	1.7
Tue	14	9.25	7.4	2.16	2.1
Wed	15	9.19	5.6	3.17	1.7
Thur	16	9.22	7.3	2.34	1.6
		9.57	5.8	3.84	0.9
		10.15	7.0	4.50	1.2
		10.32	6.9	4.39	1.2
		11.12	6.1	5.5	1.3
		11.18	6.1	5.27	1.3

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HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March Marseilles London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 25th April
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S.S. "AJAX" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Mar.
S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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"CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 16th Mar.
MARSEILLES, via HAI PHONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA ... "OHEF MECANIQUE" ... 15,000 ... End of March.
ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)
For further particulars, etc. apply to
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
B. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fastest service along and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG HAICHING ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... THURSDAY, Mar. 10th, at 12 Noon.
Capt. J. S. Thomson ... SATURDAY, Mar. 11th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Tiger).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STAFF, JAV, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETCPENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Ton	From Bangalore (about)	Destination
"KEIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	9,091	25th Mar.	do
"SICILIA"	9,700	31st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	9,850	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALVAN"	9,047	26th Apr.	do
"GLASSY"	7,346	10th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	9,700	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	9,000	7th June	do
"KHYBER"	9,700	19th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	9,418	3rd July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARAFIR"	9,000	8th July	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 24th Mar. {Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
(with Transshipment at Singapore and Calcutta.)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 3rd April {Manila, Thursday Island,
Townsville, Brisbane,
Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,700 ... 11th Mar. {Shanghai and Kobe.
"NOVARA" ... 9,850 ... 12th Mar. {Shanghai and Japan.
"SICILIA" ... 9,700 ... 18th Mar. {Shanghai only.Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the unloading steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

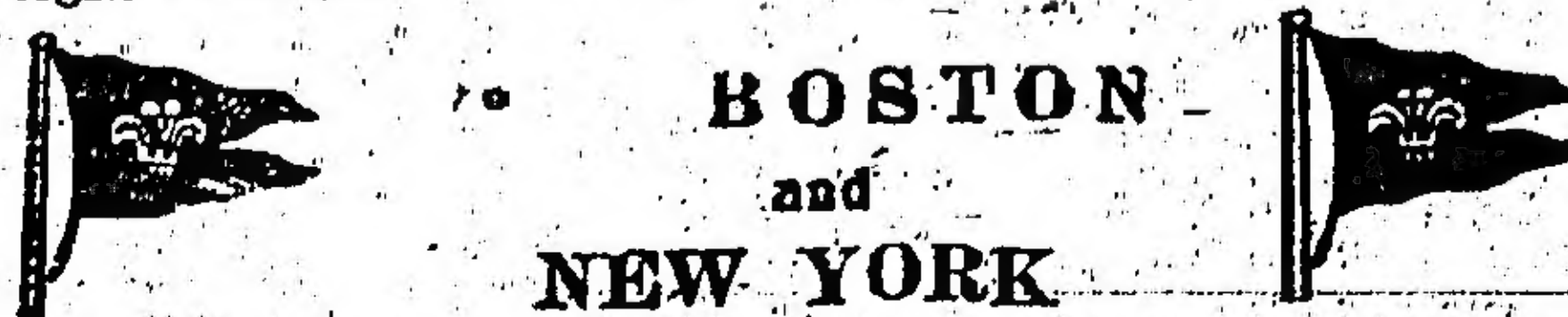
First-Class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in any of the sections of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG UP TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Suez."ALTAIR MARU" ... Wednesday, 19th Apr.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, BANTON, DUREAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Mar.
DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE
"BUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 12th Mar.
CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
"INDO MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
via Suez—Taking cargo to OVERLAND ROUTE to U.S.A. & CANADA
"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Mar.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Cape Horn, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
"AMOR MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Apr.
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"HAMBURG MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Mar.
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via ShanghaiKEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.
"KAIJO MARU" ... Monday, 19th Mar.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.
TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY
"SOSHU MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.
Tel. No. 1090.
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
25, George's Building
Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Cable) Prince.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Shanghai	To
CANTON, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 10th Mar.
CANTON, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"TEAN" ...	On 10th Mar.
CANTON ...	"YINGHONG" ...	On 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI ...	"HOIHOW" ...	On 10th Mar.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KIUNGHOOW" ...	On 10th Mar.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KINGTUAN" ...	On 10th Mar.
SHANGHAI ...	"SEIYANG" ...	On 10th Mar.
CANTON, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KIANGHOOW" ...	On 11th Mar.
WUHAN, CANTON & TIENTSIN ...	"KANGSU" ...	On 11th Mar.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KANGSU" ...	On 11th Mar.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING" ...	On 12th Mar.
CANTON, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 12th Mar.
CANTON, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 12th Mar.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via PORTS	"SHANGHAI" ...	On 13th Mar.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KALGAN" ...	On 14th Mar.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KWEIYANG" ...	On 14th Mar.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAIL and CARGO.
Steamers, 1st-class accommodation, electric fans, etc. (Bacon, etc. state-rooms). Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly), and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transshipment at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Siam.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE HAINAN SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	FROM	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	9,800	(call at Dairen & omit Shanghai)	Mar. 31st
TAITO MARU	(Calling at Keelung)		Apr. 4th
SEIYU MARU	14,000		Apr. 24th
TERUYO MARU			May 1st
KOROA MARU			May 13th
SHINYO MARU			May 24th

Callings at Dairen.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HAWAII, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & LQUIQUE

STEAMERS	TONS	FROM	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	13,500		Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU	14,000		May 1st
RAKUYO MARU			May 24th

Omit Mar.

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building, Tel. No. 274 & 2.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

SS "EMPIRE STATE" ... Leave Hongkong ... Arrive San Fran

SS "HOOSIER STATE" ... Mar. 15th ... Apr. 15th

SS "GOLDEN STATE" ... Apr. 11th ... May 4th

SS "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

SS "LAKAR GILPEN" ... Mar. 10th Noon

Subject to change without Notice

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly sailings

HONGKONG, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

SS "WEST IRA" ... May 15th

SS "HANOVER" ... June 1st

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Cable Address "BOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong

Telephone 141.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA

"MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:

"BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 27th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
2nd Floor, Prince Building

Telephone

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Sydney & Melbourne via Port of Hongkong for Australia

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

